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THE TABLET.——No. XXVII.

"The loss which the commonwealth suffers by the mismanagement of its youth, is like the loss which the year would suffer by the destruction of the spring."

THE world has been amused with so many treatises upon education, that any attempt to throw further light upon the subject may be deemed useless, if not presuming. It can hardly be expected that any person will wish for new information; but that as soon as it is perceived what topic is introduced, the reader will turn from it, with impatience and disgust. I can only assure him that this essay is intended rather to give scope to his reflections than to enforce my own. His attention is solicited to dilate the hints that are suggested, and it is hoped he will be able to afford instruction from contemplating more at large, what is here so partially intimated. If he finds my remarks idle and unimportant, he should neglect or forget them; but if he finds them founded in reason and capable of being improved into utility, I entreat he would cherish them with care, and recommend them with fervour.

Men destined to the recluse paths of abstract science acquire an invincible attachment to what has cost them so much time and perplexity. They reflect on the tedious hours they have consumed in the acquisition, and suppose they pay an ill compliment to themselves in not fixing the highest value on their attainments. The human mind is apt to be seduced into an overated opinion of its own improvements. So fascinating are scientific accomplishments, that men abstract all ideas of utility, and feel themselves attached to the mere possession of knowledge, independent of the advantages that attend it. Under such impressions they listen, without a desire of being convinced, when any observations are made with a view of changing the course of those academical pursuits which they have followed with so much assiduity, and in which they have made eminent proficiency. Such men will condemn me without an hearing; and will rather affect to ridicule my sketches as pointing to an absurd innovation, than deliberate upon them as deserving a serious refutation.

The advocates for an undiscriminating mode of education hedge themselves under the following train of reasoning. They alledge that the classical studies are of such a nature, as will be equally important to all men, who wish to make a distinguished figure in society: No person can be eminently qualified for a conspicuous station, who has not some acquaintance with science in general: The connection between the different branches of literature is so naturally established, that perfection can be attained in *none*, without a knowledge of *all*: It is only intended that the academical acquirements should lay the foundation, on which to build a superstructure conformably to the profession, one proposes to pursue: Classical studies may be considered in the light of first principles or elements which are requisite to give the lead in every celebrated sphere of life, and which are not specially adapted to one profession more than another: Indeed when a youth enters a university, it cannot be known what will be his future employment or destiny, and therefore he should be amply prepared to figure in scenes the most respectable and interesting: His qualifications will be partial and incomplete, and he can have no claim to an elevated rank in society unless he gains some general notion of all the sciences. To these weighty reasons it is added that the order and discipline of academies require the strictest system and uniformity, and that no regulations can be established for giving special scope to different geniuses, but that all must be confined to an exact similarity of classical erudition: By instituting any other method, a seminary of learning would become a scene of confusion and discord, rather than the fountain from which knowledge and virtue would regularly flow.

This representation, I must confess, gives a specious colouring to the facts, and a plausible appearance to the arguments. Long habit has so rivetted the prejudices of scientific men to the customary modes of education, that those loose reasonings carry the force of infallible conclusions. It will be found upon a little investigation that those principles are true to a certain extent, but like many other truths have their fixed boundaries. I should suppose that in all schools for the instruction of children previous to their commencing an education at public universities, some uniformity should be observed in the assignation of studies. The only general exception to this rule that is proper to establish is, that those lads who are not intended as pupils for an university should receive a different management from those, who are to be qualified for that purpose. It is to be presumed that at that period of life, when a youth can be admitted into an university, he will afford some indications of a peculiar propensity of genius. If no such bias is discovered it is a proof; either, that he has so comprehensive a mind, that all sciences readily assimilate with his faculties, or that he has so barren an understanding that no particular science so far corresponds with his perceptions as to produce a fertile cultivation. In either of these cases, perhaps less injury will result from an undistinguishing mode of tuition than has been apprehended. The former of those characters will become master of all classical studies and yet have sufficient leisure to acquire other accomplishments, that participate more of taste and elegance. He can never seize upon a wrong object of literature because his inclination and talents will sooner or later carry him into an extensive range of general science. The latter of these characters as they can never rise to eminence in any species of mental improvement, and as they manifest no aptitude or preference for one sort of science above another, may properly enough pursue the rotine of classical study, because there is no clue to direct a deviation from it. Youth of this description gain no other advantage from their literary pursuits than what is derived from the nominal reputation of having been liberally educated. They may perhaps make virtuous, useful members of society; but they become so only from the knowledge and experience they obtain after they retire from the walls of the academy, and relinquish every hope of literary eminence. Their minds are not formed for abstract science; and can raise no definite images from combining their perceptions. Their mental operations terminate in nothing; and they have no clear ideas but what are conveyed through the organs of the senses. With respect to such people, every objection that would lie against *one* method of tuition, might be equally applied to *all* The loss of time and the expence are the only inconvenience they sustain from their studies, and this they must sustain let them study what they will.

But there are other descriptions of students, who can only derive benefit from a public education by a discrimination and attention in the manner of instruction. To illustrate this point shall be the subject of another number.

EXTRACTS FROM "AMERICAN ESSAYS."

FEMALE INDELICACY.

AN indelicate woman is a nuisance to society; I would not here be understood to mean a common prostitute; but one who pretends to the character of a modest, or chaste woman; but who, from the vanity of being thought witty, and mistaking obscenity for wit, is perpetually uttering bawdry in plain terms to raise a laugh; or in *double entendres*, conveying impure ideas.

A notorious strumpet is despised and avoided by all who value their reputations; in such a solitary, and completely wretched situation, she ceases to be a dangerous example, but rather serves as a beacon, to warn the sex, by exhibiting the picture of vice in its utmost deformity: There are also many instances of female defection, where no case, or situation in life is more truly pitiable—youth, simplicity, inexperience, and often a prepossession in favor of the object, open a thousand doors to the numberless insinuating arts of seduction: Remorseless man! the crime is all his own:—Unhappy injured woman! her's the disgrace and punishment; for if perchance she escapes public infamy, yet oft her skill chaste mind secretly deplores the indelible stain, bewailing in tearful solitude, her violated honour.

But the woman of loose conversation, though she may not be a whore, perhaps because untempting, or untempted, yet is her mind often more grosly depraved and debauched; with her lewd conceits, she pollutes the delicate ear; violates the chaste mind, and poisons the morals of all her acquaintance: She disgusts the wise with her incontinence; and the libertine with her unmeaning, or ill-timed provocations: She is a whore in principle, though not in practice, and possesses their worst, most shameless, and most disgustful properties: It may with propriety be said she keeps a bawdy-house, and gives lessons of concupiscence; though she has not been seduced, she is a common seducer; debauching both sexes, and if a mother, *her own children*. E. C.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

MANKIND in adversity are too apt to complain that their friends have forsaken them: there wants but little reflection to be convinced that this is an erroneous idea; adversity only enables a man to distinguish his real from pretended friends; nor do I know of any other certain test, or criterion: Those only deserve the name of friends, who regarding with equal indifference the smiles and frowns of fortune, are neither attracted by the one, or repulsed by the other: Those whom the man in prosperity supposed to be his friends, and of whom, in adversity, he complains, never deserved the name; nor can they be justly accused of any change; they are only poor pitiful reptiles that are always seen swarming and basking in the sunshine of prosperity; but when the clouds of adversity shade their wonted retreat, they grow cold and torpid, creep from the once pleasing, but now gloomy scene, and having gained a certain, wished-for distance, sneak off to brighter, and more cheerful skies: To these, an unfortunate man serves only as a signal of danger; and to avoid the rock on which he split, they deem it most prudent to shun the unhappy victim—"*tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.*" But as misfortunes are often unavoidable, and when otherwise, frequently flow from a too generous confidence, or forbearance, or some other excess that savours more of virtue than of vice, it is greatly to be regretted, that they should be indiscriminately treated as crimes, and avarice, usury, and extortion be often dignified with the honourable epithets of prudence, industry, and honesty.

Having already observed that a man who has not experienced a reverse of fortune, will never be able to discriminate his real from pretended friends; so there is probably no man who would choose to make the experiment upon such hard terms, but would wisely prefer taking mankind as he finds them, with, or without a mask; for as society is preferable to solitude, so of course pretended friends have their use; they can sing as good a song, tell as good a story, drink a glass as cheerfully, give as good a toast or sentiment, be as entertaining, and make *at least as warm* professions as the best friend in the world: They are always ready to oblige—those who want no favours; to lend—to those who do not want to borrow; to give—where they expect a four-fold return; and to render any services, in any way—to those who they are sure will amply repay them; thus they supply the place of real friends to those who stand in need of none; and may be said to be equally useful where no *disinterested* services are required; and thus the rich feel their convenience, and seem to taste the sweets of friendship perhaps without one real friend—"*donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos.*" However paradoxical therefore it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the discovery of a *real* friend is a misfortune that every wise man would wish to avoid; and the enjoyment of many *pretended* friends, a happiness which every man would wish to possess. E. C.

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

THE great pillars supporting national prosperity and happiness are AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE: It is from their due combination and arrangement we derive the greatest circulation, and that aggregate income, which being the subject of taxation, affords a revenue to the public—whereby a naval and military power is established, tending to internal security, while it renders us formidable to outward enemies. We have too frequently heard invidious and altogether ideal distinctions between the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of a community, which on a proper and candid view of the subject will be found to spring from each other, to be intimately and efficiently connected, and not easily seperated in their principles or effects, and to flourish best while going hand in hand. The Earth envelopes the most important articles in use among mankind: From its bowels and surface do we obtain chief of the raw materials for manufactures and commerce—which are extracted by the hand of the labourer, rendered fit for use by the artizan, and bartered or exchanged by the merchant, to the best possible profit; and we may with propriety consider the progressive numbers of the people, the extent of their industry, and successive amount of their traffic, and their wealth, as objects of the first consequence to the political greatness of a people: The observation that the number of its inhabitants is the best estimate of the riches of a country, is peculiarly applicable to America; and the natural encouragement which is here prefented, must induce frequent emigrations from other parts of the world—while the salubrious climate we enjoy will tend to produce a vigorous increase of internal population—which prospect is also enhanced by the equivalent each one will here find for his labour, the means of subsistence proportionate to numbers—a happy government, and a free people, whose native genius and enterprise claim the patriotic attention of those in power, to disburthen the landed interest as much as possible from public exactions; to establish societies for the encouragement of industry and useful skill; granting premiums for discoveries in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and to lower the interest of money; open roads, canals, and posts, as objects of public utility: From such encouragement we have every reason to expect the most beneficial consequences to our trade and manufactures: our present proficiency in many branches of the latter, justify such a hope: Already our breweries, and distilleries, our iron, paper, leather, duck, cotton, wollen, linen, oil, snuff, and other manufactures bear a very pleasing appearance, and patronized by the fostering hand of government, must ere long produce the greatest national advantage.

It is to a nice attention, and an able management of these subjects by government, that Great-Britain owes her present national prosperity and glory: One of her writers says, that from such a line of conduct it has followed, "That although "an empire has been rent asunder;—a whole "continent, so peopled as to class at present among "the Potentates of the world, has been detach-"ed from her; and that event which was pur-"chased by the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, "at the expence of 140,000,000l. Sterl. as the su-"rest means of pulling down that country, has "been so far from having such an effect, that they "are proved, on the most authentic records, to "be more flourishing, and consequently more "formidable, than at any former period since "the foundation of the monarchy."

But why need we seek for proofs to support self evident propositions, or strive to inculcate by example what is dictated by common sense, and arises from the nature of things?

AMERICANUS.

EXTRACTS.

I.

A WRITER in the Maſſachuſetts Centinel of July 8, concludes a ſpeculation upon TITLES in the following words :—

" The TITLE of our FIRST MAGISTRATE ſhould be expreſſive of his ſtation and dignity, as repreſenting the MAJESTY " OF THE PEOPLE, bearing their ſword of juſtice to execute " their laws : To treat in their names with the ſovereign power " of other nations ; and in their name to compel other nations to " fulfill their engagements, and to obſerve the law of nations.— " What words are ſo expreſſive and ſuitable to this great Repre- " ſentative of the PEOPLE's MAJESTY, as, " *HIS MAJESTY* " *THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES* ?"

II.

DR. LETTSOM, of London, in an addreſs to two ſucceſsful candidates for prize medals—thus analizes a part of a Diſſertation, with the motto, " *Hac animas ille evocat Orco.*" " Our author," ſays he, " has paid ſingular attention to the powers of ELECTRICAL FIRE ; this active fluid, which pervades earth and air, is in the former the tremendous agent of *earthquakes* ; and in the latter, of *thunder* and *lightning*, equally terrible to man ; until FRANKLIN, from the NEW HEMISPHERE, boldly ſcaled the Heavens, and taught us to wield the artillery of the ſkies, and direct its fire to aid and reſtore debilitated man, by its penetrating and nervous energy.

III.

" THE conqueſts of an ALEXANDER—the ſlaughtered millions of a CÆSAR—the daring raſhneſs of a CHARLES—and the victorious career and barbarities of a Frederick of Pruſſia. Theſe are the tales of wonder, which glow in ſuch ſplendid colours beneath the pencil of an admired recorder. But who are the authors? They are the wretches that have filled the world with carnage ; have trampled on the liberties of mankind ; broke through the ties of nature ; and ſacrificed at the ſhrines of Avarice and Ambition, the happineſs of nations. If characters ſuch as theſe will adorn the pages of hiſtory, what pencil can do juſtice to the merits of our beloved PRESIDENT. In defence of the rights of human nature, he unſheathed the ſword : During the utmoſt tumult of war, the rights of the citizen never were infringed : In him diſtreſs always found a friend ; and the tale of injury ſuſtained, never was heard without being followed by redreſs : And to crown the whole, he has diſcarded every idea of pecuniary emolument. Bluſh ! Bluſh ! Ye deſpots of the old world : For ye have yet to learn what patriotiſm is, and what it is to acquire the name of FATHER OF THE PEOPLE."

IV.

YE Fathers, ye generous protectors of American liberty, you may form Conſtitutions and laws, that ſhall cloſely approximate even perfection itſelf ; but unleſs you enable your people to ſee the beauty, the worth of them, all will be in vain ! You may as well " caſt pearl to ſwine." Would you preſerve to yourſelves and your poſterity the bleſſings and happineſs of your dear bought republican government, or indeed your government itſelf, you muſt encourage a general education among all ranks in ſociety ! You muſt preſcribe, adopt and bring into operation, a ſyſtem of education, by which the minds of your people, in general, from generation to generation, may be ſo far enlightened as to diſcover and realize the true principles and excellence of civil liberty ! And I ſee not why this may not be done. The Americans, as a nation, are already the beſt inſtructed people under the ſun. There are, perhaps, individuals in other countries, who have made greater advances in arts and ſciences ; but I preſume there is not a nation on earth, where the people at large are ſo well informed. Why may they not be raiſed one degree higher in point of education ? Were the people abſolutely obliged to maintain regular ſchools, and in ſuch number that all the children might be taught, would not the neceſſary knowledge ſoon be diffuſed throughout the continent ? O ! why may we not flatter ourſelves that it was reſerved for America to convince the world that a republican government may exiſt in its utmoſt purity to the final cloſe of human nature ?

ALBANY.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1789.

THIRTY-NINE Members appeared in the Aſſembly Chamber, which number being a quorum, they proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when

GULIAN VERPLANK, ESQ. was unanimouſly elected.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had made a quorum.

Meſſages were then ſent to the Governor and to the Senate, to inform them that the houſe was ready to proceed to buſineſs.

Shortly after, the Senate having come in to the aſſembly chamber, for the purpoſe,

His Excellency the GOVERNOR *delivered the following SPEECH to to both Houſes.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,

I CONCEIVED it to be my duty to convene you at this early period, that the Legiſlature might again have an opportunity of chuſing Senators, to repreſent this State in the Congreſs of the United States ; and I flatter myſelf that an occaſion ſo important and intereſting will command an approbation of the meaſure. I am ſenſible, however, that ſhould your ſeſſion be protracted at this ſeaſon, it would be injurious as well as inconvenient to many of the members. Impreſſed with this idea, and as nothing extraordinary hath taken place in the receſs, I ſhall not attempt to call your attention to any other object : Our circumſtances require unremited induſtry and the ſtricteſt economy ; and I have confidence, that this conſideration alone will be a ſufficient motive with you, to give as much diſpatch to the public buſineſs as may be conſiſtent with ſafety.

GENTLEMEN,

Whilſt the diſtreſſes experienced by the failure of the laſt year's crops, particularly in the exterior ſettlements, and by the poorer claſs of people, are contemplated with anxiety, the unmerited favours daily conferred upon us by Almighty God, and eſpecially the kind interpoſition of his divine providence, in ſo ordering the ſeaſons, as to afford a proſpect of relief, from the approaching harveſt, cannot fail to inſpire us with ſentiments of unfeigned gratitude and thankfulneſs.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Albany, July 6, 1789.

This Speech was referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

Col. JAMES LIVINGSTON, in the chair.

The committee having reſolved that a reſpectful addreſs ſhould be made in anſwer to the Speech, roſe and reported accordingly.

The Houſe accepted of the report, and appointed Mr. KING, Mr. SILL, and Mr. JONES, a committee to prepare the draught of an addreſs. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

The committee appointed to prepare an anſwer to the Governor's Speech, reported one, which being read, was referred to a committee of the whole, and finally adopted by the Houſe without amendment.

A meſſage was ſent to the Governor, to enquire when it would be agreeable to him to receive the addreſs—who appointed 11 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

The Houſe then proceeded to appoint a committee of ways and means ; A committee of grievances : A committee of privileges and elections : A committee of courts of juſtice ; and a committee to examine and report what laws have expired, &c.

On motion, it was ordered, that a committee wait on the clergy of the city of Albany, and requeſt of them to make ſuch arrangements among themſelves, as that one of them may attend to open the buſineſs of the houſe, each morning, with prayer.

On motion, it was *Reſolved*, That the Lieut. Governor be requeſted to wait on the houſe, at 12 o'clock, to adminiſter to the members the oath required by the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled, " an act preſcribing the manner of adminiſtering certain oaths."

At 12 o'clock the Lieut. Governor attended, in purſuance of the foregoing reſolution, and adminiſtered the ſaid oath to the ſeveral members of the aſſembly.

The following reſolution was agreed to.

" *Reſolved*, (if the honorable the Senate concur herein) that a joint committee be appointed to prepare an addreſs of the Legiſlature of this State, to THE PRESIDENT of the United States of America, congratulating him upon his appointment to his preſent dignified ſtation, aſſuring him of the regard they have for his perſon, of the confidence they place in his wiſdom, and of the firm expectation which they entertain that his adminiſtration of the national government will be glorious to himſelf, and happy for his country. *Adjourned.*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

The bill for appointing commiſſioners, with authority to declare the Independence of Vermont, was read a ſecond time, and committed.

At 11 o'clock the Houſe waited on His Excellency, when the Speaker delivered the following ADDRESS.

To His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, *Eſq. Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the ſame.*

The reſpectful ADDRESS of the Aſſembly in anſwer to His Excellency's Speech.

WE, the Repreſentatives of the People of the State of New-York, in aſſembly convened, impreſſed with the high importance of a complete organization of the government of the United States of America, do in the fulleſt manner approve of your Excellency's having convened the Legiſlature at this period for the purpoſe of appointing ſenators to repreſent this State in the Senate of the United States.

We are with your Excellency ſenſible of the inconvenience of a ſeſſion of the Legiſlature at this particular ſeaſon, and are therefore anxious to confine our deliberations to thoſe objects which ſhall appear abſolutely neceſſary to the public happineſs.

At the ſame time that we lament the diſtreſſes to which many of our fellow citizens in the exterior ſettlements of the State have been expoſed from a ſcarcity of ſome of the neceſſaries of life, we unite with your Excellency in rendering our fervent thanks to Almighty God, for the frequent interpoſitions of his providence in our favour, and more eſpecially for the proſpects which we enjoy of relief and plenty from the approaching harveſt.

By order of the Aſſembly,

GULIAN VERPLANCK, *Speaker.*

Aſſembly-Chamber, July 7, 1789.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following *Reply.*

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to tender you my cordial thanks for this polite addreſs.

The approbation which you have been pleaſed to expreſs of my conduct, in convening the Legiſlature on the preſent occaſion, affords me much pleaſure ; and I am perſuaded that your punctual attendance on the public buſineſs, particularly at this ſeaſon, cannot fail of being highly acceptable to your conſtituents. GEORGE CLINTON.

Albany, July 8, 1789.

A bill was moved for, and brought in, directing the manner of appointing Senators of the United States, to be choſen in this State, which was read a firſt time, and ordered a ſecond reading.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had agreed to the reſolution for preſenting an Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States. *Adjourned.*

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1789.

THIS day the Houſe, according to order, received the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the Impoſt ; which being read, and the ſeveral amendments to the ſame agreed to, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

The reading of the engroſſed bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt was poſtponed till to-morrow.

Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of ANDREW ELLICOTT, Surveyor, ſhould be taken into conſideration :—The report was accordingly read—it ſtated, that the ſurvey ordered by Congreſs of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786, ought to be compleated forthwith, and that the ſurveyor be reimburſed the expences he had already incurred in the proſecution of the buſineſs.

Mr. SEDGWICK obſerved, that this buſineſs involved certain purchaſes, in which ſome citizens of Maſſachuſetts were intereſted—that he was not poſſeſſed of ſuch a ſtate of facts as he could wiſh, he therefore propoſed that any deciſion upon the ſubject ſhould be delayed.

Mr. SCOTT, ſaid, I do not think, Sir, that the reaſon offered by the gentleman is ſufficient to induce a poſtponement :—It is not intended that the Houſe ſhould at preſent determine upon any diſputed claims—the completion of the ſurvey will not affect thoſe claims in the leaſt.

Mr. SEDGWICK, ſaid that he only wiſhed that the report ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the poſtponement, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The Houſe then on motion of Mr. SCOTT, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole upon the ſtate of the Union—to take into conſideration the ſtate of the weſtern territory.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed on a former diſcuſſion of this ſubject, was then read, and is as follows—

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of Congreſs ſhould paſs for eſtabliſhing a *Land-Office*, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. SCOTT—Sir, I apprehend the ſubject before us is very intereſting to the United States.—This appears from a variety of conſiderations.—It appears from a view of the extent of the territory. I think I ſhall be within the mark, to ſay, that it is one thouſand miles, by five hundred :—This will in a few years be peopled by ſix millions of ſouls, and chiefly farmers—double the number of the preſent inhabitants of the Atlantic States :—The climate, the ſoil, the waters, are ſuch as will command inhabitants—the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to ſuit the people of all parts of the Union—they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extenſive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable.—To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the ſales which have been made of thoſe lands ; although but a trifling part has been diſpoſed of.—The ſales already amount to near five millions of dollars ; almoſt one fifth of the domeſtic debt of the Union is hereby extinguiſhed : Have the whole exertions of the United States done ſo much ? No, Sir.—This renders that property an object of immenſe future conſequence.

We have alſo made great donations of thoſe lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army—but the part ſold bears no proportion to what remains.—The national honor is deeply engaged to theſe officers and ſoldiers, in point of government and protection—It cannot be ſuppoſed that they are to be conſidered as the outcaſts of ſociety : We are bound to afford them our protection ; and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the bleſſings of good government.—But theſe are not the only obligations that Congreſs is under.—We have formed treaties with the natives to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands, which they have not ſold or ceded to the United States : A due obſervance of treaties with the Indians muſt be ſacredly adhered to : It will not be for the intereſt of the States to have that country ſettled by an unprincipled banditti : It is of the laſt importance to enforce thoſe treaties, which can only be done by eſtabliſhing good government :—Juſtice, honor and good faith, call loudly upon us not to diſappoint the juſt expectations of thoſe who have confided in us.—The truth and propriety of theſe obſervations will not be diſallowed : But the point of policy as connected with the queſtion reſpecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be ſo readily granted.—It has been ſaid, that except the ſettling of that country is diſcouraged, we ſhall depopulate the Atlantic States.

Sir, I am not in favor of depopulating the old ſettlements—and would not urge this buſineſs, did I ſuppoſe it would produce this effect.—The emigrations to that country will proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occaſion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government—Since then, I have received ſuch further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced.—He then read a proclamation from a Spaniſh Governor, dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out, to induce ſettlers to paſs into, and ſettle in the Spaniſh territories. And obſerved, that this will have all the effect that encouragement from this quater would have.

It may be ſaid, that Americans will not put themſelves under the Spaniſh government ; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be ſecured, and quieted in their poſſeſſions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old eſtabliſhed ſettlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate ; it is a different deſcription of people that ſettle new lands—Your rough boiſterous people, of which thouſands are already in that country. Such perſons cannot be confined, they never can be prevented from emigrating.—There are particular claſſes of perſons who compoſe the great body of emigrants.—Can Congreſs make a law that ſhall point at individuals ? Will Congreſs paſs a law to prevent the unfortunate from ſeeking an aſylum ? This would not be acting like nurſing fathers. It remains for Congreſs to make the moſt of their ſettlements—the people are already there by thouſands. Empire has been continually pointing its courſe weſtward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction from the Garden of Eden to the preſent day.

We are told that theſe people will be loſt to the United States.—Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and deſtroy them.

Theſe obſervations are further extended to the Roman empire, which it is ſaid, fell by its own weight—by its extenſive colonization, &c.—But in my opinion, a very different reaſon may be aſſigned for this event—it was dividing the empire, and changing the ſeat of government, to which we muſt aſcribe its downfall. Theſe circumſtances do not apply to the United States. The ſeparation of the United States from Great Britain is brought as an argument to prove that the weſtern territory owing to the diſtance, if from no other

cauſe, will finally be loſt to the Union: But to this it may be replied, that the immenſe ocean that rolls between Europe and theſe States, is ſuch a natural and powerful barrier, that the ſeparation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the courſe of things, ſo ſoon as we were prepared for it.—But how was this ſeparation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppreſſion of the mother country.—The weſtern territory is quite differently ſituated; it is true, ſimilar cauſes may produce ſimilar effects; but with judicious and fair management that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country muſt be through the United States, they are the neareſt market, and cuſtom, habit and convenience will conſpire to perpetuate a long and intimate connection between them.

But admit for a moment that the ſeparation is inevitable; ſtill let us be attentive to our own intereſt—let us get as much from them as we can—let us draw from that ſource by rational methods, every preſent advantage at leaſt: But if we wiſh to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their diſpoſal, they know the value of them, and will very ſoon raiſe ſufficient to ſupport a government.

Immenſe tracts of this territory are under ſale by contracts with the late Congreſs—theſe are laying in an incomplete ſtate, owing to the ſurveys not being finiſhed; and prove a loſs of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the caſe, it remains to determine what ſhall be done? I think the eſtabliſhment of a Land-Office in that country, upon ſome ſuch principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of Congreſs.

This will open a door to a regular, ſafe and expeditious ſale of the lands—and it will become the intereſt of every perſon in the United States to become purchaſers—for the purchaſe will extinguiſh both principle and intereſt of the public debt. [Mr. Scott, then pointed out the advantages that would reſult from ſelling the land in the firſt inſtance, to thoſe that would ſettle it, in preference to ſelling it in large tracts to ſpeculators—He alſo enforced the elegibility of ſelling it in ſmall quantities, which might be done ſo as to have them ſurveyed, located and ſettled without expence to the States.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further obſerved) does not prevent ſales of large tracts—it only admits ſales of ſmall quantities.

The plan that has been purſued has been enormouſly expenſive; ſo much ſo, that Congreſs had better *give* the lands to ſettlers.

It has been ſaid, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of Congreſs.—But I think the directors of the Land-Office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a reſolve paſs, that a ſelect committee of the houſe be appointed to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The queſtion upon the report of the committee was then taken and paſſed in the affirmative.

A reſolve, which provides that the Land-Office ſhould be placed under the direction of the Governor of the weſtern territory, was then read.

Mr. SHERMAN obſerved, that the weſtern lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States—and the gradual ſettlement of them, by particular claſſes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favor of opening a wide door to ſpeculators—by which immenſe tracts may be monopolized, and the public ſecurities depreciated to the great injury of the creditors of government. I think it will be a proper ſtep to eſtabliſh a Land-Office, to facilitate and compleat the ſales already made—but a wide field for diſputes and every evil will be the conſequence of iſſuing warrants—I ſhall therefore be againſt ſuch a meaſure.

Mr. LEE obſerved, that he thought it was beſt that the committee ſhould riſe; that a ſpecial committee ſhould be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. reſpecting the weſtern territory, both of Congreſs and the ſeveral States: He objected to the plan of eſtabliſhing the land-office at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, and placing it under the direction of the Governor of the weſtern territory.—It might in the iſſue be found that we had erected an *imperium in imperio*.

Several other gentlemen made obſervations upon the ſubject, when Mr. SEDGWICK propoſed, that "*Governor of the weſtern territory* ſhould be ſtruck out, and "Secretary of the Treaſury" inſerted.

Mr. VINING then moved, that the propoſition ſhould lie on the table till tomorrow—and that the committee ſhould riſe: This motion obtained, and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. VINING moved that the report of the committee, appointed to take into conſideration the compenſation proper to be allowed to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States, for their ſervices, ſhould be taken up: this motion was agreed to: This report ſtated, that 20000 dollars per annum be allowed to the Preſident, excluſive of the expences of an houſe, furniture, Secretaries, Clerks, carriages, horſes, &c.

Mr. LAURANCE obſerved, that he ſhould not take upon him to determine whether the ſum mentioned in the report was ſufficient or not: The conſtitution ſtates, that the Preſident ſhall receive an adequate allowance which he has a right to diſpoſe of as he pleaſes: He pointed out the impropriety of ſpecifying particular objects for which allowances were to be made, and ſaid that the compenſation ſhould be made in a groſs ſum: He therefore moved, that thoſe parts of the report which reſpected particulars with the twenty thouſand dollars, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the ſum left blank.

A variety of obſervations followed this motion; which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the article in the report now ſtands thus: Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States be allowed thouſand dollars per annum, as a compenſation for his ſervices to be paid in quarterly payments. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Mr. AMES, of the committee on elections, made a partial report on the conteſted election of the State of New-Jerſey, which was laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, was read—after which the Houſe proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following:

All imported diſtilled ſpirits of 24 degrees, by the Hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The coſt of goods to be eſtimated at the following rates:

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The pound ſterling of Great-Britain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin, or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburg,		33⅓
The rix dollar of Denmark,	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden,	1	
The ruble of Ruſſia,	1	
Real plate of Spain.		10
The millree of Portugal,	1	24
The pound ſterling of Ireland,	4	10
The tale of China,	1	48
The pagoda of India,	1	94
The rupee of Bengal,		55½

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the ſaid rates.

All duties to be paid in gold and ſilver.

	Cents.
The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, to be valued at	89 *pwt.*
The Mexican dollar,	100
The crown of France,	111
The crown of England,	111
And all other ſilver coin of equal fineneſs,	111 *cents p. oz.*

The blanks being filled—the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? was carried in the affirmative.

The title of the bill was then determined, viz.

An ACT to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on tonnage, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. FITZSIMONS introduced a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the Weſtern territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs. This motion was adopted, and Meſſrs *Fitzſimons*, *Sedgwick*, and *Brown*, appointed as the committee.

Another motion was then made by Mr. FITZSIMONS, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs: This was alſo agreed to, and Meſſrs *Baldwin*, *Sturgis*, and *Smith*, (of S. C.) appointed as the committee.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

ZARA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Chevalier Emo, is cruizing with our fleet between the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, it is ſaid he is furniſhed with ſecret inſtructions relative to the war between the two Imperial powers and the Porte, and it is reported that an alliance ſubſiſts between the two firſt and the republic.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

M. DE SASSURE has been performing philoſophical experiments in the exalted regions of the Alps. He was accompanied by his ſon, and they aſcended one hundred and eighty toiſes above the top of the Buet, formerly thought the higheſt acceſſible ſummit of the Alps. Here they found the ſtorms violent, and the cold intenſe, the wind piercing their hovels, the thunder loud and frequent, the air fully impregnated with electricity. The appearance of the ſnow and ice by day, was too refulgent for the eye to bear; by moon light the proſpect was beautiful beyond conception. The experiments made on this expedition are not only extremely curious and entertaining, but muſt prove of great uſe to aſtronomy. The only animal ſeen in theſe elevated regions, was a black ſpider found under ſtones.

As men and Chriſtians, our national character was never, perhaps, more at ſtake, than in the iſſue of Mr. Wilberforce's intended motion on Monday next, for the abolition of the ſlave-trade. Thoſe who are advocates for the continuance of this unatural traffic, on the principles of policy, we would aſk, in the language of the Rev. Mr. Rennie, a writer on that ſubject, "Is commerce more valuable than Chriſtianity? Are ſugar, rum, and Jamaica pepper, of more importance to the happineſs of mankind, than juſtice, mercy and benevolence!"

Pamphlets, chiefly in the form of dialogue, are diſſeminating among the French peaſantry, treating on the natural rights and liberties of mankind. To this practice no oppoſition is made by the government.

The French have, with their uſual gallantry, gone further than ourſelves in the plan of their repreſentation. They have given to ladies the right of voting, and of ſending Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly.

BALTIMORE, JULY 7.

Captain Weatherby, in the brig Paca, from this port bound to Port-au-Prince, about the 1ſt of June, in the latitude of Bermuda, fell in with a ſhip which was lying to; ſuppoſing her to be in diſtreſs, he bore down in order to ſpeak her; on coming within hail, ſhe informed him ſhe was from Virginia, bound to Cadiz. Capt. Weatherby then perceived ſhe mounted a number of guns, and was manned in proportion. The Capt. ordered him to bring to, as he intended to ſend his boat on board, Capt. Weatherby immediately concluded ſhe was a pirate, and made all the ſail poſſible: the ſhip immediately began firing at him, and continued chaſing of him for ſix hours; one ſhot carried away the crooſs jack ſlings; the brig ſailing very faſt, eſcaped, and got ſafe into Port-au Prince. Capt. Wearherby communicated this intelligence to the Governor, who, it was reported, intended diſpatching a frigate in purſuit of her. She was under Spaniſh colours, and yellow ſides, white bottom, no head, and in ballaſt.—This intelligence was communicated by Capt. Weatherby, to Mr. David Plunket, who has juſt arrived from Port-au-Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

The time is now approaching, when Americans will be enabled to demonſtrate their gratitude towards thoſe perſons, who have been inſtrumental in procuring them that moſt invaluable of human bleſſings—LIBERTY.

The appointment to offices of truſt and profit will ſoon commence; and there can be no doubt but that thoſe will have the preference, who have moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of freedom.

Extract of a letter, dated London April 29.

"My warm and zealous attachment to the United States induced me to publiſh ſome extracts from your letter, that indicate the glorious proſpects of your citizens, under the operation of the federal government.

"Paragraphs are generally deemed obnoxious, and it is with difficulty that liberty can be procured to inſert them in any of the public papers. None of the Editors of the miniſterial papers would give them a place, as Adminiſtration dread the conſequences of emigration, whenever ſufficient encouragement is held out to form the inducement.

"The political reputation of no country was ever ſo much blaſted as yours has been ſince the peace. It will require an undeviating adherence to the maxims of an honeſt and juſt policy, to reſtore your credit, and place you in a reſpectable point of view amongſt the nations of the earth.

"You would have had many men of conſiderable fortune, (deſirous of making proviſion for large families of children) who would have emigrated to your country, but were reſtrained, from the general opinion that prevails, that although there was great enjoyment of perſonal liberty, (even to the extent of licentiouſneſs) there was no ſecurity for property. That public and private contracts were glaringly violated by legiſlatiue bodies, who ſhould have been the guardians of the rights of the people.

"However, a favorable change of ſentiment already appears, and the principles of your federal Conſtitution have in a great meaſure effected it.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

The fiſhery the ſtaple of Maſſachuſetts, we are told, is verging faſt to the grade of ſuperiority which it held before the revolution; Marblehead has reached this point, and other towns are not far in the rear. The firſt fares this ſeaſon have been good, in quantity as well as quality.

NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1789.

We hear from Albany, that on Saturday laſt, the Hon. Legiſlature of this State, choſe the Hon. PHILIP SCHUYLER, and the Hon. JAMES DUANE, Senators of Congreſs for this Diſtrict of the Union.

By an edict of the King of France, dated Paris April 20, 1789. The premiums or bounty granted on the importation of grain and flour into that kingdom from the United States, is doubled, and continued to the firſt of September 1789.

Extract of a letter from Salem, July 11.

"It is with thankfulneſs we can inform you, that we are now cutting down our harveſt, and that we have the greateſt proſpect of the largeſt crops that we have had for many years; and the moſt part uſe no rum in cutting it down."

On Wedneſday the 1ſt inſtant, the Rev. *Iſrael Evens*, was inſtalled Paſtor of the Church of Concord, New-Hampſhire.

Saturday arrived here the brig Prudence, Capt. Swan, from a Whaling voyage.

☞ *Threee months have now elapſed ſince the commencement of this publication: Our patrons will pleaſe to notice the terms of ſubſcription: Thoſe at a diſtance who can cauſe payments to be made in this city will greatly accommodate and oblige* THE EDITOR.

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

The fourth reaſon is, "becauſe a ſucceſſion of "ſupreme powers deſtroys faction:" Which is deſined to be an adherence to an intereſt diſtinct from the true intereſt of the ſtate.

In this particular, one may venture to differ altogether from our author, and deny the fact, that a ſucceſſion of ſovereign authority in one aſſembly, by popular elections, deſtroys faction. We may affirm the contrary, that a ſtanding authority in an abſolute monarch, or an hereditary ariſtocracy, are leſs friendly to the monſter than a ſimple popular government; and that it is only in a mixed government of three independent orders, of the one, the few, and the many, and three ſeparate powers, the legiſlative, executive, and judicial, that all ſorts of factions, thoſe of poor and the rich, thoſe of the gentlemen and common people, thoſe of the one, the few, and the many, can, at all times, be quelled. The reaſon given by our author is enough to prove this: "Thoſe who are factions muſt have "time to improve their ſleights and projects, in "diſguiſing their deſigns, drawing in inſtru-"ments, and worming out their oppoſites." In order to judge of this let us put two ſuppoſitions: 1. Either the ſucceſſion muſt be by periodical elections, ſimply; or, 2. by periodical elections in rotation: and, in either caſe, the means and opportunities of improving addreſs and ſyſtems, concealing or feigning deſigns, making friends and eſcaping enemies, are greater in a ſucceſſion of popular elections than in a ſtanding ariſtocracy or ſimple monarchy, and infinitely greater than in a mixed government. When the monſter Faction is watched and guarded by Cerberus with his three heads, and a ſop is thrown to him to corrupt or appeaſe him, one mouth alone will devour it, and the other two will give the alarm. —But to return to our firſt caſe, a ſucceſſion in one aſſembly, by ſimple annual elections. Elections are the beſt poſſible ſchools of political art and addreſs. One may appeal to any man who has equal experience in elections and in courts, whether addreſs and art, and even real political knowledge, is not to be acquired more eaſily, and in a ſhorter time, in the former than in the latter. A King of France once aſked his moſt able and honeſt ambaſſador d'Oſſat, where he had learned that wonderful dexterity, with which he penetrated into the boſoms of men of all nations and characters, unravelled every plait in the human ſoul, and every intricacy of affairs and events? The cardinal anſwered, "Sire, I learned it all, in my youth, at the election of a pariſh officer." It is a common obſervation in England, that their greateſt ſtateſmen, and their favorite Chatham among the reſt, were formed by attendance on elections. The human heart is no where ſo open and ſo cloſe by turns. Every argument is there exhauſted; every paſſion, prejudice, imagination, ſuperſtition and caprice, is eaſily and ſurely learned among theſe ſcenes. One would ſuſpect that Shakeſpeare had been an electioneering agent. When theſe elections are in a ſingle city, like Rome, there will be always two ſets of candidates: If one ſet ſucceeds one year, the other will endeavor to ſucceed the next. This will make the whole year a ſcene of faction and intrigue, and every citizen, except perhaps a very few who will not meddle on either ſide, a partiſan or factious man. If the elections are in a large country like England, for example, or one of the United States of America, where various cities, towns, boroughs, and corporations, are to be repreſented, each ſcene of election will have two or more candidates, and two or more parties, each of which will ſtudy its ſleights and projects, diſguiſe its deſigns, draw in tools, and worm out enemies. We muſt remember that every party, and every individual, is now ſtruggling for a ſhare in the executive and judicial power as well as legiſlative, for a ſhare in the diſtribution of all honors, offices, rewards, and profits. Every paſſion and prejudice of every voter will be applied to, every flattery and menace, every trick and bribe that can be beſtowed, and will be accepted, will be uſed; and, what is horrible to think of, that candidate or that agent who has feweſt ſcruples; who will propagate lies and ſlanders with moſt confidence and ſecrecy; who will wheedle, flatter, and cajole; who will debauch the people by treats, feaſts and diverſions, with the leaſt heſitation, and bribe with the moſt impudent front, which can conſiſt with hypocritical concealment, will draw in tools and worm out enemies the faſteſt: Unſullied honor, ſterling integrity, real virtue, will ſtand a very unequal chance. When vice, folly, impudence, and knavery have carried an election one year, they will acquire, in the courſe of it, freſh influence and power to ſucceed the next. In the courſe of the year, the delegate in an aſſembly that diſpoſes of all commiſſions, contracts, and penſions has many opportunites to reward his friends among his own conſtituents, and to puniſh his enemies. The ſon or other relation of one friend has a commiſſion given him in the army, another in the navy, a third a benefice in the church, a fourth in the cuſtoms, a fifth in the exciſe; ſhares in loans and contracts are diſtributed among his frinds, by which they are enabled to encreaſe their own and his dependents and partiſans, or, in other words, to draw in more inſtruments and parties, and worm out their oppoſites. All this is ſo eaſy to comprehend, ſo obvious to ſight, and ſo certainly known in univerſal experience, that it is aſtoniſhing that our author ſhould have ventured to aſſert, that ſuch a government kills the canker-worm Faction.

(*To be continued.*)

New-York, July 13.

On Saturday laſt the following ADDRESS *was preſented to the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, by the Rev.* William Smith, *D. D. the Hon.* John Henry, *Eſq; of the Senate, and the Hon.* Joſhua Seney, *Eſq; of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; being a committee of the Viſitors and Governors of* Waſhington College, *in the ſtate of Maryland, appointed for that purpoſe. viz.*

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

WE, the Corporation of *Viſitors and Governors*, and the *Principal* and *Faculty* of *Profeſſors* of WASHINGTON COLLEGE in the ſtate of *Maryland*, actuated by the ſincereſt perſonal affection, as well as the pureſt public conſiderations, beg leave to embrace the preſent occaſion of our *Anniverſary Meeting and Commencement*, to felicitate ourſelves and our country, upon your unanimous appointment to the Chief Magiſtracy in the general government of the United States.

Revolving upon the viciſſitudes and eventful hiſtory of the late *war*, every page of which bears ample and honorable teſtimony to the ſervices which you have rendered to your country, and the exertion of thoſe *Virtues* and *Talents* which have exalted your name to the firſt rank among the *Heroes and Benefactors* of mankind, we cannot but recall to mind the occaſion of our former addreſs to you, and your benevolent anſwer to the ſame.

The *General Aſſembly of Maryland*, upon the eſtabliſhment of this *Seminary*, having dignified the ſame with the auſpicious name of "WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in honorable and perpetual memory of the ſervices of the illuſtrious and virtuous *Commander* in Chief of the armies of the *United States*;" we expreſſed our confidence—"that, amidſt all the public monuments which your *country* ſought to erect to you even while *living*, none would be more acceptable than a *Seminary* of *univerſal Learning*, expreſsly dedicated to your name, with a view to inſtruct and animate the youth of many future generations, to admire and to imitate thoſe PUBLIC VIRTUES and PATRIOT LABORS which had created for you a *Monument* in the heart of every good citizen; that we hoped you would permit your name to be placed at the head of the *Viſitors and Governors* of the college, truſting that the time was then not very remote, when, by the termination of *War*, the *Infant inſtitution* might be enabled to ſalute you in perſon, and, like a dutiful child, as one of its firſt works, preſent the OLIVE WREATH and other emblems of Peace, to its FATHER, GUARDIAN and FRIEND."

Highly encouraging to us was your anſwer;

"That, with pleaſure, you would conſent to have your name enrolled among the *Viſitors* and *Governors* of the college, if it were not to the excluſion of ſome other whoſe proximity and other circumſtances might enable him to be a more uſeful member; and that as the *Act* of the *General Aſſembly*, which has given your name to the college, would remain a monument of their eſteem, it made an impreſſion on your mind which could only be exceeded by the flattering aſſurance of the laſting and extenſive uſefulneſs of the ſeminary; and when that period ſhould arrive when we could hail the bleſt return of *Peace*, it would add to your pleaſure to ſee the *Infant Seat* of *Learning* riſing into conſiſtency and proficiency in the ſciences, under the nurturing hands of its founders."

The happy period is now arrived when, through the bleſſing of GOD, upon the *return of Peace, this Seat of Learning hath attained to ſuch proficiency in the Sciences*, as to wait upon you with the promiſed † WREATH of *literary Honour* which we truſt you will not reject, although from an inſtitution of *inferior* ſtanding, yet not of inferior gratitude and affection, to the chief of thoſe which have already dignified themſelves by preſenting you with the like honors.

Bearing an ardent and unfeigned part in the admiration and applauſe of thoſe virtuous and magnanimous ſentiments, which in obedience to the voice of your country, have led you forth once more from the enjoyment of domeſtic happineſs to a laborious and conſpicuous participation of the cares of public life, at a moſt intereſting criſis of our affairs; we fervently *pray*—That the glory and felicity of our country—the true conſummation of the PATRIOT'S LABORS—may be your crown in this world, and *aſſure* you an everlaſting crown in the world to come!

Signed by order.

WILLIAM SMITH, *D. D.*
Preſident of the Corporation, and Principal of the Faculty.

June 24, 1789.

NOTE.

† The WREATH OF LITERARY HONOR referred to in the above ADDRESS and in the anſwer to the ſame, is the academical *degree* of DOCTOR of LAWS; and as we have been favored with a copy of the preamble to the DIPLOMA, we are happy to lay it before our readers, as the firſt ſpecimen we have ſeen of the preſent title and paſt ſervices of our illuſtrious and beloved PRESIDENT, attempted in truly claſſical Latin.

"*Cum* eum in finem GRADUS ACADEMICI a Majoribus noſtris prudenter inſtituti fuerint, ut Viris qui de Religione, Republica et Literis optime ſint merti publici honores decernerentur; *Cumque* Nobis et Omnibus præclare compertum ſit, GEORGIUM WASHINGTON FOEDERATARUM AMERICÆ CIVITATUM PRAÆSIDEM; non ſolum de Religione, Literis, Republica, et toto etiam humano genere bene ſemper et multum meruiſſe; ſed, Bello, æque ac Pace, communis omnium ſalutis appetentiſſimum, per graviſſima Rerum Diſcrimina, ſeſe Civem præſtantiſſimum, LIBERTATIS ultorem feliciſſimum, PATRIÆQUE PATREM aſſiduiſſimum, oſtendiſſe; NOS igitur &c."

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Corporation *of* Viſitors *and* Governors, *and the* Principal *and* Faculty *of* Profeſſors *of* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *in the ſtate of Maryland.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate *Addreſs*, and the *honorary Teſtimony* of your regard which accompanied it, call forth my grateful acknowledgments.

A recollection of paſt events, and the happy termination of our glorious ſtruggle for the eſtabliſhment of the *Rights of Man*, cannot fail to inſpire every feeling heart with veneration and gratitude towards the *Great* RULER of events, who has ſo manifeſtly interpoſed in our behalf.

Among the numerous bleſſings which are attendant upon PEACE, and as one whoſe conſequences are of the moſt important and extenſive kind, may be reckoned the proſperity of *Colleges* and *Seminaries* of LEARNING.

As in civilized ſocieties, the welfare of the ſtate and happineſs of the people are advanced or retarded, in proportion as the morals and education of the youth are attended to; I cannot forbear, on this occaſion, to expreſs the ſatisfaction which I feel on ſeeing the encreaſe of our ſeminaries of learning through this extenſive country, and the general with which ſeems to prevail for eſtabliſhing and maintaining theſe valuable inſtitutions.

It affords me *peculiar* pleaſure to know that the *Seat* of *Learning* under your direction hath attained to ſuch proficiency in the *Sciences* ſince the PEACE; and I ſincerely pray that the great AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSE may ſmile upon the *Inſtitution*, and make it an extenſive bleſſing to this country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, July 11, 1789.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE ESSEX JOURNAL.

MR. HOYT,

BY giving the following extract of a letter (which lately fell into my hands) from a gentleman who reſided ſeveral years with our illuſtrious PRESIDENT of the United States, a place in your uſeful paper, you will oblige one of the many thouſand of his admirers, who, although he has not a perſonal acquaintance, is nevertheleſs under very *particular* as well as general obligations to him, and wiſhes that all the good people of theſe States may be ſenſible of his unbounded diſintereſtedneſs, formerly in relinquiſhing the pleaſures and enjoyments of affluence and domeſtic quiet, at the riſque of life, to reſcue his country from ſlavery and oppreſſion; and now, at the repeated call of his '*fellow citizens*,' in devoting himſelf to their ſervice in deviſing meaſures to preſerve and ſecure that liberty, which, 'by the divine munificence,' he had by his wiſdom and valour procured: And all this without any other compenſation than the ſatisfaction of doing good! In addition to all this, from unequivocal authority I am able to aſſert, that his whole influence is exerted to patronize and befriend the liberal arts and ſcience.

EXTRACT.

"GENERAL WASHINGTON poſſeſſes 10,000 acres of land in one body, where he lives—conſtantly employs 250 hands—keeps 24 ploughs going all the year, when the weather will permit—ſowed in 1787, 600 buſhels of oats, 700 acres of wheat, and prepared as much for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c.—has near 500 acres in graſs—and ſowed 150 with turnips—Stock, 140 horſes, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers and ſtears, and 500 ſheep. The lands about his ſeat are all laid down in graſs—the farms are ſcattered round at the diſtance of 2, 3, 4, or 5 miles, which the General viſits every day, unleſs the weather is abſolutely ſtormy.—He is conſtantly making various and extenſive experiments for the improvement of agriculture: He is ſtimulated with that deſire which always actuates him, to do good to his country and benefit mankind. In 1786 he killed 150 hogs, weighing 18,560lb. for his family uſe (excluſive of proviſions for his negroes) which was made into bacon."

GREATNESS OF SOUL.

AN anecdote, in "*A tour in Corſica*," will illuſtrate the poſition, that true greatneſs of ſoul may be found as well in the lower as in the higheſt grades of life.—"The leader of a gang of banditti, who had long been famous for his exploits, was at length taken and committed to the care of a ſoldier, from whom he contrived to eſcape. The ſoldier was tried, and condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man, coming up to the commanding officer, ſays, "Sir, I am a ſtranger to you, but you ſhall ſoon know who I am. I have heard one of your ſoldiers is to die for having ſuffered a priſoner to eſcape: He was not at all to blame; beſides, the priſoner ſhall be reſtored to you. Behold him here: I am the man. I cannot bear that innocent man ſhould be puniſhed for me, and I come to die myſelf."—"No, cried the French officer, who felt the ſublimity of the action as he ought, thou ſhalt not die, and the ſoldier ſhall be ſet at liberty. Endeavouring to reap the fruits of thy generoſity: Thou deſerveſt to be henceforth an honeſt man."

☞ *Complete ſetts from the beginning, of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *may at any time be obtained by thoſe who chuſe to ſubſcribe for that publication, at the Editor's Office, No.* 9, *Maiden-Lane.*

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